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Toroidal gearbox with a hydraulic pressure device

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The present inventions relate to a toroidal gearbox comprising a hydraulic pressure device, according to the respective preamble to patent claims 1, 8, 23 and 24.

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Corresponding to these preambles is a toroidal gearbox known from WO 02/053945 A1, in which the main cylinder - which, on its end face facing the central disk is actually open and at its opposite end is closed by a radial end wall - accommodates merely the significant pressure piston and thus has only the associated working pressure chamber. In this known toroidal gearbox, the structurally separate partition wall is supported from the outside in a motionally fixed manner against the open front face of the main cylinder in the axial direction pointing from the central disk to the end wall. This partition wall is inserted in a pressure-resistant and axially displaceable manner, virtually in a configuration as a direct pressure piston, into a central frontal recess in the central disk, which recess in this case forms the other working pressure chamber belonging to this direct pressure piston. The significant pressure piston is provided on its front face facing the partition wall with three axial projections, which are evenly spaced in the peripheral direction and which respectively pass in a positive-locking manner and under a pressure-resistant seal through an associated cylindrical through-hole in the partition wall, such that they are axially displaceable. When the significant pressure piston is pressurized, these projections, which are respectively configured in the style of a pressure pin of solid cross section, bear with their free end faces directly

against the radial end wall of that frontal recess in the central disk which forms the cylinder of the direct pressure piston and thereby act mechanically upon the central disk, in addition to the direct hydraulic actuation thereof by the direct pressure piston. This type of force transfer is disadvantageous inasmuch as the transmission of the piston force of the significant pressure piston into the central disk takes place only at discrete locations and therefore, under high loads, a wave-shaped deformation of the central disk occurs. As a result, locally increased stresses upon the central disk are initiated. Furthermore, the time pattern of the transmission, as a result of the ensuing irregularities of the rolling motion of the planet-like, yet non-circling intermediate friction wheels can likewise exhibit an irregularity. The production of the pressure-pin-like projections, especially when configured in one piece with their associated significant pressure piston, is complex. Owing to the function-conditioned sealing of the projections, a high positional accuracy of the same to one another is necessary. Given all this, the production of the projections is expensive.

The frontal engagement surface on the projection, of coaxial and annular configuration, of the significant pressure piston for the force transmission into the central disk, both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, can be configured to be broadly continuous, in particular fully continuous in the peripheral direction, so that an even force distribution in the peripheral direction is achieved by both inventions.

Both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in the

toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, the pressure level which is necessary for a substantially slip-free pressing is low even at high torques, owing to the additional pressing
5 function of the significant pressure piston.

Both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as
10 claimed in patent claim 8, the production of the significant pressure piston, even when configured in one piece with its frontal projection for the actuation of the central disk, is simplified, inter alia because this projection is configured coaxially to the piston
15 axis. Thus, the production costs of toroidal gearboxes according to the first and according to the second invention are also kept low.

In the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, the drawback of the known toroidal gearbox of the generic type, according to which the projection of the significant pressure piston, which projection is configured as an actuating means, enters into the non-associated working
20 pressure chamber of the direct pressure piston, is avoided, so that the seals which, in the known toroidal gearbox, are necessary for this ventilation are omitted in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention.
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30 In the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1, a depressurization of the piston rear side of the annular significant pressure piston is facilitated by the measure as claimed in patent claim 2 for the separation
35 of atmospheric pressure and working pressure.

In one embodiment of the toroidal gearbox according to

the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1, the axial dimension of the pressure device is kept low by the development as claimed in patent claim 3.

5 In further advantageous embodiments of the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1, the size of the effective piston cross section of the direct pressure piston can be optimized by virtue of the development as claimed in one of
10 patent claims 4 to 6.

In a further advantageous embodiment of the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1, the pressure supply to the two working
15 pressure chambers can be simplified with the procurement of an axial annular gap according to the development as claimed in patent claim 7.

In an advantageous development which can be applied
20 both in a toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in a toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, the dimension of the effective piston surface of the significant pressure
25 piston can be optimized according to the features of patent claim 9.

In the known toroidal gearbox of the generic type, the central openings in all the annular components of the
30 pressure device, such as main cylinder, significant pressure piston, partition wall with direct pressure piston and central disk with frontal recess as the working pressure chamber of the direct pressure piston, are respectively passed through, in a direct and
35 pressure-resistant manner, by the central shaft, which in this case is the output shaft of the toroidal gearbox. The pressure device of this known toroidal gearbox cannot therefore form a preassemblable gearbox

module, owing to the structurally separate assignment of its components to the central shaft.

5 Both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, the respective pressure device can be advantageously configured both with respect to its axial dimension and for the purpose of a preassemblable module, by the arrangement of the partition wall according to the features of patent claim 10.

15 As a counter-bearing for its support, in this arrangement of the partition wall, both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in a possible embodiment of the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, the radial end wall of the main cylinder as claimed in patent claim 11 can be provided.

25 In an advantageous alternative embodiment of the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, a hub of the main cylinder according to the development of patent claim 12 can serve as the counter-bearing for the support of the partition wall detachably inserted in the main cylinder.

30 Refinements both of the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and of the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8 with respect to the support of the partition wall in the opposite axial direction, pointing from the end wall of the main cylinder to the central disk, against a locking ring according to the development as claimed in patent claim

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13 and with respect to the guidance of the direct pressure piston, which directly actuates the central disk, according to the development as claimed in patent claim 15 or 16, serve in particular also for the advantageous configuration of the pressure device as a preassemblable gearbox module, the development according to patent claim 14, which development is realized for the same purpose, being able to be used in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8.

Patent claims 17 to 19 respectively relate to advantageous features of a depressurization of the rear side of the significant pressure piston, which are focused upon the use of a passive pressure chamber, ventilated to the atmosphere, both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, patent claim 20 also being aimed with its features at an advantageous specific development of a ventilation connection, communicating with this pressure chamber, in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8.

25 In the known toroidal gearbox of the generic type, the central disk is connected in a rotationally secure manner to the central shaft directly by corresponding axial drive toothings, the radially outer one of which is incorporated in the central opening in the central disk and the radially inner one of which is incorporated in the cylindrical outer casing of the central shaft. Owing to the, in relation to the external dimensions of the gearbox, very small effective radius on which torque is transferred from the central disk via the drive toothings to the central shaft, the surface pressings against the toothings are high and thereby conditioned consequential damage is

considerable.

Both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, these aforementioned drawbacks are avoided by virtue of a development having the features of patent claim 21, since here the drive toothings are disposed not in the region of the inner periphery, but in the region of the outer periphery of the central disk.

Whereas, in the known toroidal gearbox of the generic type, the direct pressure piston is formed by a specific development of the partition wall, this pressure piston, both in the toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 and in the toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, can be arranged either structurally alone and motionally fixed relative to the central disk, or structurally integrated by virtue of an advantage simple development of the central disk according to the features of patent claim 22.

Since, in the known toroidal gearbox of the generic type, which is designed according to the 2-chamber principle, the two input-side central disks situated in the axially central gearbox region are drive-connected by an intervening offset gearbox in the form of a continuously variable transmission having an input shaft disposed parallel to the output shaft, in this gearbox the pressure supply unit for the pressure device, which latter is supplied via an inner, longitudinally running pressure duct of the central shaft, must be housed in a gearbox region situated axially outside the actual gearbox components, whereby the structural length of the total gearbox is naturally enlarged.

In the toroidal gearbox according to a third invention as claimed in patent claim 23, the structural length of the total gearbox is not enlarged by the arrangement of the pressure supply unit, since the latter is housed in a central housing interior of the gearbox housing, which housing interior adjoins the toroidal friction surface of the central disk, and is connected to the inner pressure duct of the central shaft. This connection point can be configured as a stationary, in particular hydrodynamic shaft bearing for the radial support of the central shaft against the gearbox housing.

In the toroidal gearbox according to the prior art forming the generic type, axially resilient means are used to generate a basic contact pressure against the toroidal friction surface of the central disk, which is configured in the form of a cup spring which is disposed in the working pressure chamber of the significant pressure piston and is supported directly against the end wall of the main cylinder and acts directly upon the significant pressure piston for the purpose of an actuation of the central disk.

By contrast, the resilient means for generating the basic contact pressure in the toroidal gearbox according to a fourth invention as claimed in patent claim 24 are supported, by means of the radial partition wall, indirectly against the main cylinder.

In a possible embodiment of the toroidal gearbox according to the fourth invention as claimed in patent claim 24, the axial dimension of the pressure device can be shortened, for example, by the fact that the resilient means for generating the basic contact pressure are inserted in the passive pressure chamber, which is provided between the significant pressure

piston and the radial partition wall.

In a further advantageous embodiment of the toroidal gearbox according to the fourth invention as claimed in patent claim 24, a particular support of the partition wall against the main cylinder in the axial direction pointing from the end wall of the main cylinder to the central disk can be omitted by virtue of the fact that the resilient means for generating the basic contact pressure are disposed, according to the measure of patent claim 25, in the working pressure chamber of the direct pressure piston.

In the known toroidal gearbox forming the generic type, a possible application of the fourth invention as claimed in patent claim 24, in the embodiment of patent claim 25, would cause the resilient means for generating the basic contact pressure to be supported, on the one hand, directly against the partition wall used as a direct pressure piston and, on the other hand, to act directly upon the central disk.

In application of the fourth invention as claimed in patent claim 24, in the embodiment of patent claim 25, to a toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1 or to a toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8, the resilient means for generating the basic contact pressure act upon the central disk according to the teaching according to patent claim 26, yet indirectly via the direct pressure piston.

The inventions are described in greater detail below, with respect to the features fundamental to the invention, with reference to embodiments represented diagrammatically in the drawing, in which:

figure 1 signifies a partial longitudinal section through a first embodiment of a toroidal

5 gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1, in which also that embodiment of a pressure supply to the pressure device of the toroidal gearbox which lies within the scope of the third invention as claimed in patent claim 23 is employed,

10 figure 1a signifies a partial longitudinal section through a second embodiment of a toroidal gearbox according to the first invention as claimed in patent claim 1, in which also that arrangement of resilient means for generating a basic contact pressure against
15 a toroidal friction surface of a central disk of the toroidal gearbox which lies within the scope of the fourth invention as claimed in patent claim 24 is employed, and

20 figure 2 signifies a partial longitudinal section through an embodiment of a toroidal gearbox according to the second invention as claimed in patent claim 8.

25 With reference initially to the first embodiment of the first invention in figure 1, on a central shaft 31 of a toroidal gearbox (which in this embodiment forms the input shaft drivable by a drive unit) there are concentrically disposed an annular main cylinder 4 of
30 U-shaped cross section of a hydraulic pressure device 10, and an annular central disk 32 having a toroidal friction surface 63. The main cylinder 4 has, for its mounting on the central shaft 31, a hub 34 configured in one piece therewith, which hub is connected in a
35 rotationally secure manner to the central shaft 31 by corresponding axial drive toothings 42, 43.

In the main cylinder 4 there is detachably inserted a

radial partition wall 5, which, in the axial direction pointing from the central disk 32 to the radial end wall 16 of the main cylinder 4, is supported against the inner face 47 of this end wall 16 and, in the
5 opposite axial direction, is supported against a locking ring 21 inserted in a peripheral groove 20 made in the cylindrical inner shell 44 of the main cylinder 4.

10 On that side of the partition wall 5 facing the central disk 32, an annular pressure piston 8 is provided, which, with the partition wall 5, encloses an associated working pressure chamber 6 and is configured
15 in one piece with the central disk 32 - in the axial direction pointing from the end wall 16 to the partition wall 5, thus directly actuates this central disk 32, arranged in an axially displaceable manner relative to the central shaft 31, so that contact pressures can be brought to bear upon the toroidal
20 friction surface 63. The direct pressure piston 8 is guided with its cylindrical outer shell 35 against the inner shell 44 of the main cylinder 4 and with its cylindrical inner shell 37 against a corresponding outer shell 38 of the hub 34, respectively in a
25 pressure-resistant and axially displaceable manner.

On that side of the partition wall 5 facing away from the central disk 32, a significant annular pressure piston 9 is provided, which, with the end wall 16,
30 encloses an associated working pressure chamber 7 and, with its cylindrical outer shell 14, is guided in a pressure-resistant and axially displaceable manner against a corresponding inner shell 15 of the partition wall 5. On its radially inner peripheral region, the
35 significant pressure piston 9 has a coaxial annular projection 11, which passes through the central opening 13 in the partition wall 5 and, when pressurized, comes to bear with its free end face against the direct

pressure piston 8 and thus additionally actuates the central disk 32.

5 The working pressure chambers 6 and 7 are connected by communicating pressure ducts 45 and 46 in the hub 34 and by radial pressure ducts 48 of the central shaft 31 to a longitudinally running inner pressure duct 25 of the central shaft 31. The projection 11 of the significant pressure piston 9 can have on its free end
10 face a recess 49 or a few such recesses in order to ensure a constantly open connection between the working pressure chamber 6 and the pressure ducts 45, 46.

15 In order to create a passive pressure chamber 22 for the depressurization of the piston rear side of the significant pressure piston 9, the projection 11 is guided with its cylindrical outer casing 12, in a pressure-resistant manner, against the corresponding inner casing of the central opening 13, and the
20 pressure chamber 22 is connected by a ventilation connection 39 to a ventilated region, situated outside the main cylinder 4, of a housing interior of the gearbox housing. This ventilation connection 39 contains an annular duct 40, which is created by a
25 bevel on the outer periphery of the partition wall 5 in the region of the end wall 16 and is sealed by ring seals against the working pressure chambers 6 and 7. The annular duct 40 is connected by a ventilation duct 29 of the partition wall 5 to the pressure chamber 22
30 and by a ventilation port 23, provided in the adjacent wall portion 24 of the cylindrical outer wall 19 of the main cylinder 4, to said ventilated region of a housing interior.

35 For the indirect rotationally secure connection to the central shaft 31, the central disk 32 has on its outer periphery an axial drive toothing 17, which engages in a rotationally secure manner in a corresponding axial

drive toothing 18 on the free end face of the outer wall 19 of the main cylinder 4.

Between the central disk 32 and the central shaft 31, a
5 linear rolling element guide 50 can be inserted, which,
in this embodiment, is fixed in the axial direction
pointing from the central disk 32 to the end wall 16 by
the hub 34 and in the opposite axial direction by a
locking ring inserted in an inner peripheral groove in
10 the central disk 32.

The main cylinder 4 can be rigidly supported against
the central shaft 31, in the axial direction pointing
from the central disk 32 to the end wall 16, by an
15 axial counter-bearing, in a manner which is not further
represented.

In that region of the housing interior of the gearbox
housing which adjoins the toroidal friction surface 63
20 there is disposed a bearing arm 51, which is motionally
fixed relative to the gearbox housing and which holds
at its one end a bearing sleeve 52, surrounding the
central shaft 31, of a hydrodynamic bearing, by which
the central shaft 31 is radially supported against the
25 gearbox housing.

Integrated in the bearing arm 51 is a pressure line 26,
which, in dependence on a connected pressure control
unit of the toroidal gearbox, can be subjected to an,
30 in particular, torque-dependent and transmission-
dependent working pressure. By means of the bearing
sleeve 52, the line end 27 of the pressure line 26 is
brought into overlap with a peripheral groove 53 in the
central shaft 31, which, for its part, is connected by
35 at least one radial connecting bore 54 to the pressure
duct 25 of the central shaft 31, so that the working
pressure chambers 6 and 7 are connected to the pressure
line 26.

In the toroidal gearbox in the second embodiment of the first invention in figure 1a, on a central shaft 31a of a toroidal gearbox (which in this embodiment, too, forms the input shaft drivable by a drive unit) there are concentrically disposed an annular main cylinder 4a of U-shaped cross section of a hydraulic pressure device, and an annular central disk 32a having a toroidal friction surface 63a. The main cylinder 4a has, for its mounting on the central shaft 31a, a hub 34a configured in one piece therewith, which hub is connected in a motionally fixed manner to the central shaft 31a.

In the main cylinder 4a there is detachably inserted a radial partition wall 5a, which, in the axial direction pointing from the central disk 32a to the radial end wall 16a of the main cylinder 4a, is supported against the inner face 47a of this end wall 16a.

On that side of the partition wall 5a facing the central disk 32a, an annular pressure piston 8a is provided, which, with the partition wall 5a, encloses an associated working pressure chamber 6a and is configured in one piece with the central disk 32a - in the axial direction pointing from the end wall 16a to the partition wall 5a, thus directly actuates this central disk 32a, arranged in an axially displaceable manner relative to the central shaft 31a, so that contact pressures can be brought to bear upon the toroidal friction surface 63a. The direct pressure piston 8a is guided with its cylindrical outer shell 35a against the inner shell 44a of the main cylinder 4a and with its cylindrical inner shell 37a against a corresponding outer shell 38a of the hub 34a, respectively in a pressure-resistant and axially displaceable manner.

On that side of the partition wall 5a facing away from the central disk 32a, a significant annular pressure piston 9a is provided, which, with the end wall 16a, encloses an associated working pressure chamber 7a and, with its cylindrical outer shell 14a, is guided in a pressure-resistant and axially displaceable manner against a corresponding inner shell 15a of the partition wall 5a. On its radially inner peripheral region, the significant pressure piston 9a has a coaxial annular projection 11a, which passes through the central opening 13a in the partition wall 5a and, when pressurized, comes to bear with its free end face against the direct pressure piston 8a and thus additionally actuates the central disk 32a.

The working pressure chambers 6a and 7a are connected one to another by an open axial annular gap between the projection 11a and the hub 34a and to a longitudinally running inner pressure duct 25a of the central shaft 31a by radial pressure ducts 46a in the hub 34a, and by communicating radial pressure ducts 48a of the central shaft 31a.

The projection 11a of the significant pressure piston 9a can have on its free end face a recess or a few such recesses in order to ensure a constantly open connection between the working pressure chamber 6a and the pressure ducts 46a.

In order to create a passive pressure chamber 22a for the depressurization of the piston rear side of the significant pressure piston 9a, the projection 11a is guided with its cylindrical outer casing, in a pressure-resistant manner, against the corresponding inner casing of the central opening 13a, and the pressure chamber 22a is connected by a ventilation connection 39a to a ventilated region, situated outside the main cylinder 4a, of a housing interior of the

gearbox housing. This ventilation connection 39a contains an annular duct 40a, which is created by a narrowed offset on the outer periphery of the partition wall 5a in the region of the end wall 16a and is sealed
5 by ring seals against the working pressure chambers 6a and 7a. The annular duct 40a is connected by a ventilation duct 29a of the partition wall 5a to the pressure chamber 22a and by a ventilation port 23a, provided in the adjacent wall portion 24a of the
10 cylindrical outer wall 19a of the main cylinder 4a, to said ventilated region of a housing interior.

For the indirect rotationally secure connection to the central shaft 31a, the central disk 32a has on its
15 outer periphery an axial drive toothing 17a, which engages in a rotationally secure manner in a corresponding axial drive toothing 18a on the free end face of the outer wall 19a of the main cylinder 4a.

20 As in the first embodiment of fig. 1, a linear rolling element guide (not represented here) can be inserted between the central disk 32a and the central shaft 31a.

The main cylinder 4a can be rigidly supported against
25 the central shaft 31a, in the axial direction pointing from the central disk 32a to the end wall 16a, by an axial counter-bearing, in a manner which is likewise not further represented.

30 The application of the fourth invention as claimed in patent claim 24 in the embodiment according to patent claim 25 or 26 provides in the working pressure chamber 6a a cup spring 61a for generating a basic contact pressure against the toroidal friction surface 63a,
35 which, in the axial direction pointing from the central disk 32a to the end wall 16a, is supported with its radially inner marginal region against the partition wall 5a and, in the opposite direction, acts with its

radially outer marginal region, via the direct pressure piston 8a, upon the central disk 32a.

5 In this way, the advantage is additionally achieved that the partition wall 5a does not continue to have to be separately supported against the main cylinder 4a - for example by means of a locking ring - in the axial direction pointing from the end wall 16a to the central disk 32a.

10 The omission of an inner peripheral groove in the main cylinder for a locking ring allows the external diameter of the significant pressure piston 9a, and thus the effective pressure surface thereof, to be
15 enlarged compared to the first embodiment of fig. 1.

This is also abetted by the radially outward shifted arrangement of the seal acting between the
20 corresponding cylindrical surfaces 35a and 44a of the direct pressure piston 8a and the main cylinder 4a, which seal is inserted in an inner peripheral groove in the outer wall 19a.

25 Since the working pressure chambers 6a and 7a are openly connected to each other by the axial annular gap between the projection 11a and the hub 34a, it is sufficient for the supply of pressure, for example in the manner envisaged in the first embodiment of fig. 1 via a pressure line 26 connected to the central
30 pressure duct 25a of the central shaft 31a, to connect only one of these two working pressure chambers - via radial bores 46a in the hub 34a - to the pressure duct 25a. Hence, a special seal between the projection 11a of the significant pressure piston 9a and the hub 34a
35 of the main cylinder 4a is unnecessary.

With reference now to the embodiment of the toroidal gear according to the second invention as claimed in

patent claim 8, in figure 2 on a central shaft 31b of the toroidal gearbox (which constitutes the input shaft) there are once again concentrically disposed an annular main cylinder 4b of U-shaped cross section of a hydraulic pressure device 10b, and an annular central disk 32b having a toroidal friction surface 63b.

The main cylinder 4b can be rigidly supported against the central shaft 31b, in the axial direction pointing from the central disk 32b to the radial end wall 16b of the main cylinder 4b, by a locking ring 56 inserted in a peripheral groove 55b in the central shaft 31b.

The main cylinder 4b is connected to the central shaft 31b in a rotationally secure manner, via its radially inner hub 34b the central opening 33b of which is passed through in a positive-locking manner by the central shaft 31b, by corresponding axial drive toothings 42b, 43b.

For the indirect rotationally secure connection to the central shaft 31b, the central disk 32b has on its outer periphery an axial drive toothing 17b, which engages in a rotationally secure manner in a corresponding drive toothing 18b in the cylindrical outer wall 19b of the main cylinder 4b.

In the main cylinder 4b there is inserted a radial partition wall 5b, which, in the axial direction pointing from the central disk 32b to the radial end wall 16b of the main cylinder 4b, is supported against an axial counter-bearing in the form of a diameter offset 47b of the hub 34b of the main cylinder 4b. The partition wall 5b is supported, in the opposite axial direction, against a locking ring 21b inserted in a peripheral groove 20b in the hub 34b.

The central disk 32b is configured in one piece with a

direct pressure piston 8b, which is thus situated on that side of the partition wall 5b facing the central disk 32b and acts directly upon the central disk 32b.

5 The partition wall 5b, which is sealed in a pressure-resistant manner against the hub 34b, has on its radially outer region a cylinder 30b, which, together with the hub 34b and the direct pressure piston 8b, encloses a working pressure chamber 6b belonging to the
10 latter. In this case, the direct pressure piston 8b is guided with an outer cylindrical piston surface 35b against the corresponding inner face 36b of the cylinder 30b and with an inner cylindrical piston surface 37b against a corresponding outer narrow hub
15 surface 38b of the hub 34b, respectively in a pressure-resistant and axially displaceable manner.

The main cylinder 4b has an annular significant pressure piston 9b disposed between its end wall 16b
20 and the partition wall 5b, which with its outer cylindrical piston surface 57b is guided against the corresponding inner face 44b of the main cylinder 4b and with its inner cylindrical piston surface 58b is guided against the corresponding outer wide hub surface
25 59b of the hub 34b, respectively in a pressure-resistant and axially displaceable manner.

In this way, the significant pressure piston 9b and the end wall 16b of the main cylinder 4b enclose a working
30 pressure chamber 7b belonging to this pressure piston.

The working pressure chambers 6b and 7b are connected by a respective pressure duct 46b and 45b, and herewith communicating further pressure ducts in the hub 34b of
35 the main cylinder 4b, to a peripheral groove 60b in the central shaft 31b, which communicates by at least one radial bore 48b with a longitudinally running inner pressure duct 25b of the central shaft 31b. The

pressure duct 25b can be subjected, for example in the manner described in connection with the toroidal gearbox of figure 1, to an, in particular, torque-dependent and transmission-dependent working pressure.

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On its front face facing the partition wall 5b, the significant pressure piston 9b has a coaxial annular projection 11b, which is configured for the actuation of the central disk 32b and is disposed in the annular space 40b enclosed by the cylindrical wall 19b of the main cylinder 4b and the cylinder 30b of the partition wall 5b and which, when pressurized, comes to bear with its free end face against the central disk 32b.

15 In order to relieve the piston rear side of the pressure piston 9b, this pressure piston and the partition wall 5b enclose a passive pressure chamber 22b, which is connected by a ventilation connection 39b to a ventilated region of a housing interior of the gearbox housing.

The ventilation connection 39b contains a ventilation duct in the form of a longitudinal groove 29b in the outer casing 41b of the cylinder 30b, which longitudinal groove, on the one hand, emerges in the pressure chamber 22b and, on the other hand, communicates via a ventilation passage 28b in the projection 11b of the significant pressure piston 9b with a ventilation connection 23b, which is provided in that wall portion 24b of the cylinder wall 19b enclosing the annular space 40b and which is openly connected to the ventilated region of the housing interior.

35 In place of the longitudinal groove 29b, an axial bore may also be provided in the wall portion 30b.

Finally, in this toroidal gearbox also, between the

central shaft 31b and the central shaft 32b it is possible to insert a linear rolling element guide 50b, which, in this embodiment, is fixed in the axial direction pointing from the central disk 32b to the end wall 16b by the hub 34b and in the opposite axial direction by a locking ring inserted in an inner peripheral groove in the central shaft 31b.